THE BOMBAY COURIER EXTRA.

FRIDAY, 22 NOVEMBER, 1833.

The *Lady Raffles* from Portsmouth July 30th, arrived late yesterday evening with the following passengers:—

Mrs. Glass, Miss Swinton, Mr. H. H. Glass C. S. Capt. Wheeler, Mr. Watkins, Mr. Scott, Cadet, Mr. Pogson, Cadet, Mr. Vernon, and four European and Native Servants.

By this vessel we have received London papers up to the 29th July, and a copy of Mr. Grant's India Bill. From the former extracts will be found below; and we shall publish the latter in the Courier of to-morrow, it being too long for to-day's paper. We observe the Bill has undergone some modifications in its passage through the House of Commons; but none of these affect its leading provisions. It is to go into operation on the 12th of April next, if it should pass into a law.

The only other news of much importance by the *Raffles* is the defeat of Ministers on one of the clauses of the Irish Church Reform Bill; and also upon Lord Brougham's Local Courts Bill. In consequence of this there appears at one time to have been a determination on the part of Lord Grey to resign; but the inability of the Duke of Wellington and the Tories to take advantage of the circumstance, has induced the former to continue in office, and attempt once more to carry his measures through the Upper House.

The *Raffles* confirms the accounts previously received regarding the recall of Sir Colin Halkett. Sir John Keane, his successor, has taken his passage, and is to come out in the *Upton Castle*.

Since writing the above, we have been informed that the *Raffles* passed Madeira on the 10th. August, off which she spoke an English vessel and learned that H. M. Ship *Conway*, had just arrived there from the Tagus, bringing intelligence of the surrender of Lisbon to the force under Capt. Napier.—This event will probably put an end to the protracted struggle in Portugal.—The inhabitants and authorities of Madeira were said to be on the point of declaring in favor of Don Pedro when the English vessel above mentioned left that island.—An account of the splendid victory which Capt. Napier gained over the Miguelite fleet, and which was the immediate cause of the subsequent successes of the Pedroites, will be found below.

SPECTATOR.—JULY 13.

THE Local Courts Bill has been demolished by a shot from the Conservative battery: during the previous week, Lord Lyndhurst had primed the cannon, and on Tuesday Wharncliffe fired it off. In other Parliamentary language, the bill was rejected in the House of Lords, on the motion for the third reading, by a majority of 12 proxies; the Peers present at the debate being 81 on each side, but the Ministers holding only 41 proxies, the Conservatives 53.

The first consideration which this event suggests, is—*why* was the bill rejected? On account of its own demerits, or for some other cause? The answer is, and no one seriously pretends to give any other, that the vote was, in the strictest sense of the word, a *party* vote, with which the real merits of the question had nothing whatever to do. Our lords and masters had decreed to show their strength upon this occasion, and were not to be moved from the settled purpose of their souls by any paltry consideration of the national good. A single glance at the main arguments urged for and against the measure, will prove the truth of this statement.

TIMES.—JULY 15.

NAPIER (for Captain, or Admiral, or Count, are mere insignificant designations in comparison with his name) has gained a great and decisive victory over the Miguelite fleet. Seamen only can appreciate the merits of this action in a professional point of view: they only can understand the difficulty of the combat—they only can tell what extraordinary skill and courage were necessary to undertake the attack and accomplish the capture of ships of the line by frigates! But all can understand and all admire, in a general sense, the gallantry of the enterprise, and all can see that this important victory affords the last and crowning proof of the immediate necessity of a recognition of the rights of the Queen of Portugal. Probably while we are still writing Napier has realized his ardent hope of planting the standard of Donna Maria in the grand square of Lisbon.

"Rainha, Lagos Bay, July 6.

"My dear Chevalier,—I have taken all the Miguelite squadron, with the exception of two corvettes and two brigs. I send you a copy of my letter to the Minister. I expect the Marquis here to-morrow to arrange what is to be done with their crews. I shall go off to Lisbon the moment I can get a few ships ready.

"Yours, faithfully,

"CARLOS DE PONZA.

"To his Excellency the Chevalier Abreu e

"'Her Most Faithful Majesty's ship [illegible] in Lagos Bay, instant, off Cape St. Vincent, my squadron having left Lagos Bay the evening before. They consisted of 2 line-of-battle ships, 2 frigates, 3 corvettes, 2 brigs, and 1 xebecque; my squadron of 3 frigates, 1 corvette, 1 brig, and 1 small schooner.

"'I immediately despatched the Villa Flor to Lagos for the steamers, which vessels rejoined me in the evening. During the 3d and 4th there was too much swell to lay the enemy on board, the mode of attack on which I had decided. On the forenoon of the 5th it fell calm. I expected from the steamers great and good assistance; but, with the exception of the William IV., they showed no disposition to render support, and the engineers and crews particularly refused to approach the enemy, the former demanding 2,000*l.* each before they went to work. I must, however, do justice to Mr. Bell, who did all in his power to induce them to act.

"'During the discussion a breeze sprung up, placing my squadron to windward of the enemy, who were formed in a combat line under easy sail,—the two line-of-battle ships ahead, the two frigates astern, having the three corvettes and two brigs a little to leeward in the open spaces.

"'I explained to the captains my intention of attacking the Rainha with the flag-ship and the Don Pedro; to the Donna Maria was assigned the Princess Real, and to the Portuease and Villa Flor the Martins de Freitas, leaving the Don John (bearing a Commodore's pendant) and the small craft unoccupied.

"'At 2, the squadron being in close order, edged away to their respective stations, and as we came within musket-shot a most tremendous fire was opened on the ships from the whole line, with the exception of the Don John, whose guns would not bear. We were a good deal cut up, and lost men; but nevertheless pursued a steady course, returning the fire as we passed. Raked the Rainha, who had bore up two or three points, ran alongside to windward, and boarded with all hands.

"'The enemy did not resist our boarding, which was, however, accomplished with difficulty, but they defended the quarter-deck with great spirit, and I am sorry to say we suffered severely. Captain Reeves, of this ship, the second in command, and Captain Charles, my aid-de-camp, were, I believe, the first on board (the former received three wounds, one severe, the latter five). They were closely followed by myself and officers, and a few seamen. Captain George, who was serving as a volunteer, and Lieutenant Wooldridge were killed, Lieutenant Edmunds and Mr. Winter, my clerk, severely wounded. Lieutenant Listcullis and myself were the only ones that escaped: as the men got on board they rushed aft to support us, and in about five minutes the Rainha was our own.

"'By this time the Don Pedro ranged up to leeward to board, but I directed Captain Goblet to follow the Don John, who had made off, and I am sorry to say, in the act of speaking to me, he was mortally wounded by a musket-ball from the Rainha's lower deck ports.

"'Lieutenant List and a party were left to take charge of the prize, and the flag-ship sheered off in pursuit of the Don John.

"'We were much cut up in sails and rigging, but by the great exertions of Captain Phillips, master of the fleet, who now took the direction of the Rainha, the fore-topsail was shifted, the rigging knotted, ropes spliced, &c, and we were fast closing on the Don John, the Pedro being a little ahead, when the Commodore struck his colours without firing a shot, the officers and ship's company refusing to fight. The three corvettes and two brigs put before the wind, and I assure you it was not in my power to prevent them.

"'During the time I was taken up with the Rainha, the Donna Maria, Captain Henry, carried the Princess Royal by boarding in gallant style. Captain Henry speaks in high terms of his officers and crew. I am sorry to say his sailing lieutenant, Mr. More, was killed.

"'The Martins de Freitas was too strong for the Villa Flor and Portuense, and although they knocked away her foretopmast, and otherwise greatly disabled her, she kept her colours up, and went before the wind.

"'I left the Don Pedro to take charge of the Don John, and chased the disabled ship, who surrendered before sunset.

"'Such a service could not be performed without loss; I am now collecting the returns, and will forward them the first opportunity.

"'No language can express to your Excellency my gratitude for the support I met with from the officers and men. To Captains Reeves Goblet (who is killed), Henry Blackstone (wounded), Charles, Phillis, and Ruxton, I am much indebted, and I beg leave to recommend them to the attention of his Majesty the Emperor. The subordinate officers, and indeed all deserve the highest praise.

"'I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Excellency's obedient servant,

"'CARLOS DE PONZA,
Vice-Admiral and Major-General."

"'P. S.—I am happy to say the corvette Princess Real came over and joined my flag [illegible] morning, at this anchorage.

"Marquis of Loule."

la Flor arrived here from the squadron of Her Most Faithful Majesty, bringing orders from Vice-Admiral Napier for the steamers to take in all the coals they could, and proceed to join the squadron off Cape St. Vincent, the enemy's fleet having made their appearance on that day. On the 3rd three steamers, the fourth having been previously despatched by the Vice-Admiral on secret service, got under weigh, and having, on the same day, joined the squadron, kept company with them till the 5th; the greater part of the time in presence of the enemy, to whom our Admiral repeatedly offered battle, without the challenge being accepted by the rival Admiral. At noon this day, it being quite calm, Admiral Napier gave orders for the steamers to tow the frigetes alongside the enemy's vessels, for the purpose of engaging them; but the engineers and crews refused to work their vessels within shot of the enemy, demanding for this service 2,000*l.* each. Meantime at about 2 o'clock p. m. a light breeze sprung up from the S. W., when the enemy's ships took their stations; first, the Don John, 74, being commodore's ship; astern of her the Rainha, 80, each of 850 men; astern of her, a large store, mounting 48 guns and 680 men; next to her the Princesa Real, 56 guns and 640 men; astern of her a large corvette, about a quarter of a mile to leeward of the former vessels; and right between every two of the large vessels was placed a corvette or brig, so as to make their guns play between the larger vessels. Our squadron was making every preparation, and at 20 minutes to 4 o'clock p. m. the Admiral hoisted the royal standard, &c., and bore down on the enemy, followed by the Don Pedro and Donna Maria, the Portuense and Count Villa Hor brig a good way astern, owing to their dull sailing. The Admiral's intention was to board the Rainha on the starboard side, the Don Pedro to run up on her larboard side, to board and carry her. Our vessels carrying a stress of sail, soon ran down on the enemy. When about musket-shot off the Rainha, the store-ship and the frigate commenced a very heavy fire on the Rainha and Don Pedro, and also the Don John commenced firing her stern guns, and whole broadsides from the corvettes and brigs to leeward. Our brave Admiral took no notice of their firing, but run close down, poured two well-aimed broadsides into the Rainha, and laid the ship alongside and boarded. Admiral Napier being the first to mount, sword in hand, supported by his officers, notwithstanding a brisk fire of musketry and the cutlasses of the enemy, through which he made his way after struggling for nearly 7 minutes, suspended by the cordage, and having receiv[illegible] on the side with an iron bar, [illegible] of his officers jumped on b[illegible] and he followed. The Don [illegible] into the store-ship and [illegible] and carried away the store-ship's fore-topmast, leaving her forecastle strewed with wreck. The Donna Maria fired several well-aimed broadsides into the Princesa Real frigate. At 4. 30. the Don John hoisted sail, and made off; the corvettes and brigs followed their Commodore's example. The Rainha de Portugal sheered off from the Rainha to give chase to the Don John, the Don Pedro standing across the Rainha's stern, raking her, and then gave her a broadside on the larboard quarter, when she surrendered, and the Don Pedro made after the Don John. The Donna Maria ran along-side of the Princesa Real frigate, and boarded her. She, however, succeeded in getting away with the Captain and part of the crew of the Donna Maria on board of her. She ran a good way to the N. E., followed by the Donna Maria, who on passing the store-ship fired a broadside into her. The Portuence and the Villa Flor engaged the store-ship. At 5 p. m. they hoisted Donna Maria's colours on board the Princesa Real frigate. At this time the Don John was carrying all possible sail, and the Don Pedro and Admiral's ship in chase, the enemy's corvettes and two brigs crowding all possible sail, and running to the S. S. W. At 6 p. m. the Don John shortened sail, rounded to, and hauled down Don Miguel's colours. The Don Pedro ran up alongside of her on the starboard side, and boarded and secured her. The Admiral's ship fired some shots at the store-ship, when they surrendered and hoisted Donna Maria's colours.

"JULY 6.

"At 1 a. m. we stood towards a vessel supposing her to be the Portuense, but which proved to be the Princess Real. We hailed her, when they sung out 'Viva Donna Maria Segunda', and the Captain then came on board of us, and gave the vessel up. We then went on with our prize to Lagos Bay; at 5 a. m. we took the store-ship in tow, and set on full spead, running N. E. for St. Vincent, all our vessels, and five prizes, viz:—

Rainha, 80 guns	850 men.
Don John, 74	850
Princesa Real, 56	540
Freitas, or store-ship, 48	580
Portuensa Corvette, 24	320

bearing N. N., distance about 12 or 14 miles; and at 3 p. m., the whole of the squadron [illegible] anchor in Lagos Bay.

"The list of the kil[illegible] yet made out. Ca[illegible] and Lieutenant [illegible]

killed, with about 10 other officers and 120 men, and about 200 wounded.

"Such was the glorious termination of this memorable day, in which, at one single blow, Don Miguel has seen himself deprived of his whole fleet. No words can express the joy which this event diffused at Lagos, where Napier was received with the most enthusiastic acclamations by the whole population, and like the heroes of old, crowned with laurels by the fair hands of the Lagos ladies. In a very few days the gallant Admiral will again be at sea, and Lisbon will open her gates to receive him. The expeditionary army is making progress in the Alemtejo, where, as soon as the news of the capture of the squadon is known, no doubt is entertained of a simultaneous rise in that province; you may, therefore, expect to hear soon that the capital of Portugal has either been occupied by our troops, or declared for Donna Maria. Eternal honour to the gallant Napier and his brave tars."

JULY 16.

Napier's gallant victory over the Miguelite fleet has been the theme of universal admiration in the city, except among thorough-going Tories, who connect it in some degree with party politics at home, yet even they cannot help applauding an exploit which, being almost wholly performed by Englishmen, seems to bring back for the moment the old glorious days of British valour and daring. The details of the action are already so complete, that little addition to them is to be collected from the private accounts. A letter written by a gentleman who was on board the Birmingham steam-vessel during the engagement, says—"It is difficult to describe this action as it deserves; none ever occurred conducted with greater intrepidity and success. This you will more clearly understand when I state to you that our fleet mustered 182 guns and 1,800 men, against 360 guns and about 3,250 men. We have taken 278 guns and near 2,500 men—all, except the Don John and the corvette, in about half an hour. The loss in our fleet is not extraordinary, being, as near as can be [illegible] present ascertained, 35 killed and 100 wound[illegible] but the officers have suffered most, a[illegible] boarded in gallant style and were [illegible] received; five or six are dead, an[illegible] expected not to recover. The sce[illegible] of the captured ships was, as you [illegible] very horrible.

[illegible]

[illegible] this time in possession [illegible]

SPECTATOR.—JULY 20.

The breath of life still lingers in the M[illegible] rial body. On Monday last, a respite, un[illegible] further pleasure of the Tory Lords sha[illegible] known, was received at the Treasury for L[illegible] Grey and his colleagues.

The courage of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, it seems, could not be screwed up to the sticking-point. He was prepared to dictate to Ministers—to denounce their policy, and mutilate their measures—to bluster and to bully; but the old soldier was not prepared for action. When, therefore, he found that Ministers were really getting ready to resign, and putting their houses in order for a fresh set of occupants,—and that the threat of resignation was no sham *this* time,—to the infinite mortification of his more needy and reckless followers, he refused to lead them on to the assault.

Ministers, however, are by no means safe. As Lord Althorp remarked in the House of Commons, "the storm is not yet blown over." They have carried the second reading of the Irish Church Bill, but they stand the chance of defeat in the Committee upon all or any one of the clauses. It is not certainly known, for in all probability the Carlton Terrace conclave is itself in doubt upon the subject, what the ultimate fate of the Bill may be; but as long as the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel stand aloof, to throw it out would be small gain to the Opposition.

Sir JOHN WROTTESLEY's motion for a call of the House was rejected on Monday, by a majority of 35. It was opposed by Government, and a strong body of Tories, who together mustered 160 votes against 125. Assurances, deemed worthy of credit at the Treasury, had been received, which, in the opinion of Ministers, rendered the intended demonstration unnecessary; but the large minority proved, that although Lord Althorp was willing to believe in Conserative promises, independent members of the House of Commons regarded them with distrust.

The second reading was carried at four o'clock this morning, after a debate of three nights. The majority was 59; the number of Peers present for the bill being 104, and against it 68; the Ministers held 63 proxies; their opponents only put in 30. It was clear from the com[illegible] encement of the debate, that the Opposition [illegible] vided as to the policy of rejecting the [illegible] The Earl of Wicklow took th[illegible] ting the propriety of allowin[illegible] ; and the Duke of W[illegible] ated, as he declared [illegible] nsidered them,

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voted in the same way, for the same reason. Three English Bishops, London, Hereford, and Bath and Wells, with the Archbishop of Dublin, also supported Ministers; while the Archbishop of Canterbury and the pamphleteering prelate of Exeter strenuously opposed them.

If any reliance is to be placed on the speeches of the Conservatives, they intend to make such alterations in the bill, while it is in Committee, as to place its rejection by the Commons and the Ministry beyond doubt.

The week was not destined to elapse without the (now not unusual) occurrence of a Ministerial defeat. Mr. RUTHVEN, on Tuesday, moved a resolution declaring the propriety of being economical in the expenditure of public money, and of abolishing *unmerited* sinecures,—just as if sinecures could be merited, or as if any reasonable objection could be made to them if they were. The absurd wording of the resolution might have furnished a decent excuse for declining to vote in favour of it. Lord ALTHORP did not take that ground; but made a speech illustrative of the Ministerial achievements in the way of economy, and then divided the House against Mr. Ruthven's motion, which simply affirmed the propriety of what he professed to have done. To give a vote, however, which might be construed into a sanction of sinecures, when we are possibly on the eve of a dissolution of Parliament, proved to be too serious a matter for the majority of those present; and his Lordship found himself in a minority of 81 to 90.

Mr. WARBURTON has excited some attention to a very irregular and somewhat curious transaction, connected with the long-delayed distribution of the Deccan prize-money, in which the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot are implicated. The story runs, that on the 22d of June 1825, these two personages signed a letter, as Lords of the Treasury, recommending that the prize-money should be divided among the army of the Deccan, and a Treasury minute to that effect now exists. This letter, however, was withdrawn at a period long subsequent to that at which it was written, and another of the same date substituted, in which the whole army, not the army of the Deccan only, are stated to be entitled to shares of the prize-money. The original Treasury minute, now at variance with the letter to which it refers, remains unaltered. The subject certainly calls for investigation; and, as it has fallen into Mr. Warburton's hands, is likely to receive it. It is very possible that it may turn out to be a fair though informal transaction, but that remains to be proved.

At length we have decisive news from Por-

The whole of the Miguelite fleet, with ception of two brigs and a corvette, has ured by the Queen's squadron under d of Captain Napier. The battle Cape St. Vincent, on the 5th left the Bay of Lagos on the men. The Queen sisted of three frigates, two d the Don Pedro and the Donna Ma- name of the third, the Admiral's flag- not given); one corvette, the Portugese; ig, the Villa Flor; and a schooner; in all vessels, carrying 278 guns and 2,500 men. ving to the weather being rough, Napier und it impossible to attack the enemy before the 5th, when it became calm, and he sent for his steamers to come to his assistance. The commanders of these vessels, however, refused, unless 2,000*l.* each was promised them, alleging that it was no part of their contract to go into battle. In the mean time, a breeze sprung up, which soon carried the three frigates into close quarters with the Miguelites; the smaller vessels, being dull sailors, lagged behind. The following particulars are extracted from a letter published in the *Times*.

"The Admiral's intentions was to board the Rainha on the starbord side, the Don Pedro to run up on her larboard side, to board, and carry her. Our vessels carrying a press of sail soon ran down on the enemy. When about musket-shot off the Rainha, the store-ship and the frigate commenced a very heavy fire on the Rainha and Don Pedro, and also the Don John commenced firing her stern guns, and whol- broadsides from the corvettes and brigs to leeward. Our brave Admiral took no notice of their firing, but ran close down, poured two well-aimed broadsides into the Rainha, and laid the ship alongside and boarded, Admiral Napier being the first to mount, sword in hand sup ported by his officers, notwithstanding a brisk fire of musketry and the cutlasses of the enemy, through which he made his way, after struggling for nearly seven minutes, suspended by the cordage, and having received a blow on the side with an iron bar, when two or three of his officers jumped on board the Rainha, and he followed. The Don Pedro kept firing into the store- ship and Princesa Real, and carried away the store-ship's fore- top-mast, leaving her forecastle strewed with wreck. The Donna Maria fired several well-aimed broadsides into the Princesa Real frigate. At 4.30. the Don John hoisted sail, and made off; the corvettes and brigs followed their Commodore's example. The Rainha de Portugal sheered off from the Rainha to give chase to the Don John, the Don Pedro standing across the Rainha's stern, raking her, and then gave her a broadside on the board quarter, when she surrendered, n Pedro made after the Don John." Don John in about an h d, and the Princessa n's colours. The F he meanwhile small

after the capture of the Don John. The five prizes we taken in triumph into Lagos, by Napier, on the 6th instant. His loss is said to be 35 men killed and 100 wounded. Among the killed are Captains Goblet and George, and Lieutenant Wooldridge, About twenty officers are wounded. The ships were but little damaged.

This victory—which was won by English valour, the commanders and crews being with scarcely any exceptions all Englishmen—will probably decide the struggle. Before the news had arrived in the interior, it appears that Palmella and Villa Flor were making rapid progress; that numerous desertions had taken place from the Miguelites; and that several small towns and villages in Algraves and Alentejo had declared in favour of the Queen. A Guerilla force, under Don Manuel De Martini a distiller of Punhete, was rapidly augmenting in numbers, and was said to amount to 1,500 men. This troop was very active in annoying the Miguelites. The whole force of Palmella's army, now marching upon Lisbon, is estimated at 10,000 men.

Another unsuccessful attack was made by the besiegers upon Oporto on the 5th instant. Their loss is stated at six hundred men in killed and wounded. The inhabitants of Oporto are said to have seconded the garrison in repelling the attack with great spirit.

The latest news from Oporto is contained in a letter dated the 6th instant, in which it is said that the whole town was illuminated, in consequence of information having been received by the Miguelites on the opposite side of the river, that Lisbon had surrendered. This news wants confirmation.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* states, in a letter dated the 17th instant, that no doubt was entertained of the intervention of Spain in behalf of Don Miguel, and that a Spanish army had crossed the frontiers. It may be too late.

The vessels engaged in this country for the service of Miguel, and which were ready to leave the Thames, have received orders to stay where they are. Had they gone they would have fallen into Napier's hands. He is believed by this time to be in the Tagus.

An official notification of the blockade of Lisbon and the other Portuguese ports not under the authority of the young Queen, has been transmitted from the Foreign Office to Lloyd's; and our Miguelite party in Parliament have been talking foolishly on the subject, after their usual fashion.

The main body of the Russion army, according to advices from Constantinople, dated 20th June and published in the *Aunsburgh Gazette*, was about to depart without delay. It is said, however, that the Sultan is on such excellent terms with Russian, that he is on the point of concluding a close treaty of alliance with that power. It is therefore by no means impossible that the Czar may yet *allow* him to retain a Russian detachmeut is the vicinity of Constan- a defence against those sudden popu- kish rulers.

orning, that the High Church Party in the House of Lords despair of throwing out the Irish Bill in Committee. The Whigs have cunningly kept back the Appropriation Act, and the Moderate Tories feeling assured that if Ministers were to be turned out the House of Commons would not pass the Act, seem disposed to allow the Church Bill to pass.

It appears certain that an active correspondence has been kept up with the Court by the Harrowby party, and that the King has been playing the part of a mediator. The result of his mediation, however, has been to place Lord Grey in a worse position than he was before. His Lordship, convinced that he could no longer go on with the Cabinet constituted as it now is, with the moderate Tory party in it continually opposing obstacles to him, and being urged by his brother-in-law, the Secretary at War, to resign at once, or insist upon the adoption of a more liberal system, had thrown out pretty intelligible hints to the King, that an infusion of liberality into the Cabinet would be very useful. The King would not listen to any suggestion for liberalizing the Government, but offered to use his own influence with the Peers, so as to get rid of the immediate obstacle before Lord Grey. This he did; but his Lord ship is said, by his immediate friends and relations, to be resolved on resigning or ruling with proper authority. His Majesty wishes him to remain in office, but will not listen to any proposal which would increase the Liberal influence in the Cabinet. Thus, it is reasonable to suppose that the Court will attempt the formation of a Government of Moderate Tories, with Richmond, Grant, Stanley, and perhaps, Palmerston still in office. The friends of Lord Grey say, however, that he will triumph, and that there will be a very great change in the feeling of the Cabinet towards Liberalism.

TIMES.—JULY 22.

We have received the French papers of Friday and Saturday, together with letters from our Paris correspondent dated Saturday afternoon, and from our Madrid correspondent dated the 11th inst. The whole interest of the Paris papers turns on our own politics. Great anxiety seems to have existed about the fate of the Irish Church Bill in the House of Lords, that of Ministry being considered as closely con- All the Ministerial papers take lic that the Govern- se the suspended Paris to be

satisfactory as might have been expected. No regular understanding had yet taken place between the manufacturers and the weavers, and a great number of arrests have been made among the latter. It would appear from what both our Paris and Madrid letters say, that some financial operation on behalf of the Spanish Government is contemplated, for the purpose of bolstering up the credit of that Government, affording it the means of paying the dividends that are due, and, if possible, enabling it to put by some cash to provide for the many other exigencies of the Spanish Treasury.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday, and the other Paris papers of Thursday, which we received yesterday, contain the official accounts of the arrival of the Duchess of Berry at Palermo on the 5th inst. The declared husband of the Duchess, Count Luchcesi Palli, had arrived three days before, and received her Royal Highness on her disembarkation. The father of the Count, the Prince of Campo Franco, is Governor of Sicily, and in that capacity gave General Burgeaud, who accompanied the Duchess a kind of receipt for the delivery of his charge. Such is the end of the expedition to La Vendée, and of the romantic patriotism of the Royalist heroine.

Business to a very great extent has been done to-day in Consols. At the evening of the market the vote of last night in the House of Lords had produced much animation, and several eager buyers presented themselves, which brought the price to 21 for the account, but some of the leading speculators for the rise, either in anticipation to the Irish Church Bill in the committee, or more probably desirous to realize their profits, took advantage of this buoyancy of the market to sell very largely, by which a reaction of about ¼ per cent. was produced. It is said that stock to the amount of nearly 1,000,000*l.* was sold in the course of the morning. In some quarters these large sales were ascribed, not to the state of political parties at home, but to intelligence said to have arrived from St. Petersburgh, that the Russian Government has signified its intention to interfere on behalf of Don Miguel, and to assist him both with men and money. No great importance was, however, generally attached to this statement, because it was considered, eve if Russia had manifested that intention, that the time for such interference was now past, and there was little likelihood of her putting herself in opposition to the other great Powers of Europe on this question, when no good could possibly be effected by it. The resolve, if actually made, could not, it was thought, be persevered in, when the last intelligence from Portugal should reach the Court of St. Petersburgh. After the sales on Consols above-mentioned had been completed, the market partially regained its previous firmness, and closed at 90⅜ to ⅝ for the account. Exchequer-bills left off at 55*s.* to 56*s.* premium. Bank stock is rather higher, and closed at 207 to 208, but the rise appears to be produceed by the general e money-market, and not by any new circumstances bearing on the Bank question.

JULY 23.

The agitation of the friends of the Holy Alliance in England indicates sufficiently the violence of the irritation and alarm which must be produced among the supporters of despotism, on the continent of Europe, by the victory of our gallant countryman Admiral Napier over the naval forces of Don Miguel. They *now* see, that in consequence of that brilliant exploit, and the success of the expedition to the Algarves, the reign of usurpation in Portugal is likely soon to terminate; that, when a fair chance is offered to the people of any country to be free, they rather choose to throw off their chains than to wear them; and that, in consequence of the establishment of liberal institutions in Portugal, Spain cannot long resist the existing tendency to political ameliorations.

So long as the army of the young Queen was cooped up within the fortifications of Oporto,—so long as the great mass of the population adhered to the existing Government,—so long as the army of the Usurper remained steady to his cause, and and his fleet was a match for any force which could be brought against it,—so long, in fact, as the contest *could be called* a struggle between a small body of foreign adventurers, headed by an exiled Braganza, Prince and a Prince of the same family supported by the great body of the people, they could smile at anticipated massacre, and profess an indifference to either side.

JULY 25.

The amendment moved by the Duke of Wellington to the clause for reducing the number of Irish Bishops was a shrewd manœuvre on the part of that noble and gallant Duke. It went, on the face of it, to nothing more than a substitution of "many" for "must." Instend, however, of enacting, as the bill proposes, that henceforth there shall no more than 12 Protestant Prelates in Ireland, the noble Duke whould enact that there shall be henceforth any number, from 12 to 22, that the Minister *pro tempore* shall judge proper. Now suppose it barely possible, that after the bill so "amended," as the Duke of Wellington desired, should have passed into a law, there was to take place a change of Administration, suppose Lord Grey was to be succeeded by a noble and gallant person, who had distinguished himself not more by his abhorrence of all reform in church and state than by his broad and peremptory, and no doubt conscientious rance, that any law of Irish Bishops

sider as a breach of the King's oath what Lord Rosse facetiously called the "privation" inflicted upon Ireland by the loss of so many Bishops,—could, we say, such a person, having the fear of God before his eyes, ever dream of advising the Sovereign whom he served to put in force the discretionary power with which the Duke of Wellington's amendment would arm him, by suppressing a single Bishop? When the Duke sets out with declaring, that a certain act would be in the Monarch flat perjury, and in his responsible minister subornation of perjury, is it to be imagined that his Grace can have any other object than wholly to prevent the occurrence of such an act, by leaving it at the option of the said Minister possibly at his own option—whether he will or will not be guilty of committing it? The clause, originally constructed, says there shall be a diminished number of Irish Bishops. The Duke of Wellington's amendment says, there *may be* the present number of Irish Bishops,—that is, the professed purpose of the clause shall be defeated, if such be the will of any Minister whom the Sovereign may chance to select! Was not Earl Grey justified, therefore, in resisting this amendment as a manœre to throw out the bill? And is it not obvious from the course of the debate, that but for the strong determination shown by the noble Earl and the Lord Chancellor to follow out their view of the nature of such amendment,—to all its consequences direct and indirect,—a sufficient majority of Tory Peers would have remained in the house to carry it? Prabably little more of a definate policy suggests itself to the opposition Peers, in their present course of proceeding, than to feel their way, and to try the pluck of Ministers Should the latter show any signs of backwardness—of distrust as to the real strength of their own position, or of hesitation to set at defiance all the risk attending a manly discharge of their duty,—the Tory enemy will break in at once, and the people of England may, perhaps, be induced for a short time to persuade themselves that there is no more to be regretted in the fall of week men than in the accession of wicked ones to power.

JULY, 27.

The abrupt conclusion by Earl GREY of the debate on the Church Bill in the Lords on Thursday night led us to believe that the amendment of the Archbishop of Canterbury was likely to impair some main provision of the bill and therefore to require some very decisive movement on the part of the Ministry. It seems, however, that the Government, after two Cabinet meetings, have determined that the alteration in the bill was too *frivolous* to make it necessary on that account alone to give up so important a bill; and Earl Grey, on opening the business in the house, stated that although from the manner in which the vote of the previous night was taken, it had the appearance of a vexatious and unnecessary opposition, yet on consideration he had determined to proceed with the bill, and that he probably, if it was worth while opportunity, in the progress of of giving the House of Lords an opportunity of reconsidering their vote—that is, we suppose he will fight the clause again on the report, and, should he fail, then leave the House of Commons to deal as they please with the amended bill. Should his Lordship renew the fight, we think that even the Archbishop of Canterbury, though Bishop Philpotts may breathe an encouraging whisper in his ear, will not like another trial of strength; and the Bishop of London will again see his way clearly, and Lord Wharncliffe abandon a struggle which leads to nothing: so that illustrious trio, Lord Rossley, Lord Lyndhurst, and William Holmes, will have gained nothing by their deep-laid scheme.

The East India Bill passed the Commons last night, less improved by its purgation than we had a right to expect. Its provisions, we say boldly, have not been half discussed; its objects are at this moment ill understood, and its effects worse appreciated, by the House of Commons. However, it is not yet the law.—*Atlas, July* 28.

JULY 29.

It is supposed the Lords will make fight to-day, and will not give up their clause.

The result of all this must be that collision which the Tories have professed so much to fear,—either the clause will remain in the bill as amended, in which case it will clearly be reported by the House of Commons, or the bill will altogether be thrown out by Lords, in which case it would appear almost impossible, after all that has occurred, that the House of Commons should not express an opinion as to the necessity of creating Peers, and thus restoring some chance to the people of measures being adopted which they have a right to expect to arise out of the Reform Bill, notwithstanding the declaration of he Duke of Wellington that all such measures were equally mischievous. One thing at least is clear, that Lord Althorp should not bring forward any proposition for an advance to the clergy of Ireland in lieu of tithes till this church question is completely settled. It can only be looked at as *part* of a measure and those who were most anxious for its adoption with a view of preventing the effusion of blood, and the vexatious mode in which those arrears of tit were to be effected, pledged themselves to s port the new arrangement only in the beli that the moderate measure of reform i Church of Ireland preposed by Ministers receive the sanction of the House of If then, the bill is rejected either ope ode adopted by th

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